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THE POLITICAL PARTY OF PEACE.

In 1816, three-quarters of a century ago, the philanthropists who founded in Boston and in London the first Peace Societies were studious to declare in their programmes that politics were rigidly excluded. Times are indeed changed. In every country enjoying free institutions Peace Societies now freely criticise the acts of governing bodies and mete out to them praise or blame in proportion as they approach or recede from the pacific ideal. War, under all its forms, is placed under the ban of human conscience, and militarism is condemned. Thus already in this day there exists a policy of peace, and this policy, now proclaimed by thousands, finds expression in the press and in Parliaments, invades the cabinets of ministers, and is a factor in the calculations of diplomats. Thus a new political party is being formed, the political party of peace, and pacific democracy is grouping nations in "a fraternity of peoples." Nowhere was the march of this movement so visibly demonstrated as in Italy of late, when it wanted little to overthrow a ministry.

—*États Unis d'Europe.* G. DE W.

JONATHAN DYMOND.

This celebrated essayist, whose unanswered essay on War has changed the thinking of thousands, and who suffered for the last two years of his life from a disease that forbade his speaking, completed his essays (including that on War) in that time and died at thirty-two, about the age of the Master whom his writings honored. We find in "Interesting Incidents, in the lives of Peacemakers," sent us by the Peace Department of the W. C. T. U., the following illustration and stanza:

A certain gardener has discovered that to cut a ring of bark from a fine branch loaded with fruit, so as to stop the circulation, is the way to ripen the fruit suddenly and bring it to great perfection; but the limb dies immediately after it has done its work.

Dymond, death-stricken in thy manhood's flower
Thy brows with deathless amaranths are crown'd.
Thou saw'st the world from thy sequestered bower,
In old hereditary errors bound,
And such a truthful trumpet thou didst sound,
As shall ring in man's ears till time devours
The vestiges of nations. Yet thy name
Finds but the tribute of slow gather'd fame.

B.

JEW AND CHRISTIAN.

In Newark, N. J., the worshippers of the First Baptist Church are enjoying the free hospitality of the Hebrew Temple of the Congregation B'nai Jerusha. Christian service is held on Sunday in the same edifice which is devoted to Jewish worship on Saturday; and it is added that the Jews have refused to accept any rental or even to let the Baptists pay the extra gas bills.

The *Congregationalist* speaks in terms of cordial praise of the service rendered by Minister Strauss, a Jew, to the American missionaries in the Turkish empire in securing the re-opening of the Mission school at Istubigo, in the province of Beyrout, which had been closed by the local authorities.

OUR RISEN LORD.

'Tis Easter morn. Awake my soul!
Awake my voice! His praises sing
Who shed for me His precious blood,
My Lord, Redeemer, King.

O glorious Easter, perfect day!
On which the blessed Lord arose,
Inspire my heart to seek the gifts
He graciously bestows.

For everlasting life is mine,
If I believe and do His will;
O give me understanding, Lord,
To keep thy statutes still.

And when the final Easter morn
With heavenly radiance is come,
O may I in His likeness 'wake,
And hear His words, "Well done."

C. E. F.

[Copy of Circular addressed to Members of Congress.]

A CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

No. 1 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A., May 4, 1889.

Dear Sir,—You will notice by the enclosed letter which is addressed to you, by the request of signatories who constitute committees of the French and English parliaments, that two important meetings are to be held in Paris, in connection with the World's Exposition.

The *first*, which meets at the *Mayor's Hall* of the *Sixth Arrondissement*, June 23–28, is a Congress from all civilized countries, appointed by the various peace and arbitration associations of the world.

The *second*, called by the parliamentary committees referred to, is a voluntary conference of the members of the various national parliaments or congresses, the object of which is to promote universal peace, by means of arbitration treaties and international courts.

Not only have many gentlemen of the French and English parliaments responded favorably, but also members of similar bodies from Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark.

It seems to us, that America ought not to be unrepresented, in a movement so fraught with the promise of good to all countries.

Should you visit Europe the coming summer, will you not attend the sessions of the parliamentary conference in Paris, and give it the advantage of your influence, both personally and as a member of our national congress? If not able to attend, will you not kindly communicate with such of your fellow members as you have reason to think will visit Paris this summer, and encourage their presence and participation at the Parliamentary Peace Conference June 29, 30.

On behalf of the American Peace Society.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD S. TOBEY, *President.*

ROWLAND B. HOWARD, *Secretary.*

"I can't imagine how you can dislike work; to me it's real enjoyment!" said the father to his lazy son. "Yes, pa," was the guileless response, "but I don't want to give myself wholly up to pleasure."